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EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 20, 1863.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, this day, at 12 o'clock M. in the building of the Society, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, called the Board to order; and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., offered prayer.

The Board, in compliance with the seventh article of the By-Laws, proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary; and on motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Jersey, WILLIAM COPPINGER was appointed.

The President appointed Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., Dr. L. A. Smith, and Rev. Franklin Butler, a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following named gentlemen as Delegates and Life Directors:*

Delegates for 1863.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.*

Vermont.—Hon. Daniel Baldwin,* George W. Scott, Esq.*

* Those marked were present.

Massachusetts.—William Ropes, Esq., Rev. John O. Means,* James C. Dunn, William G. Means, Esq.,* Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.,* Marshall Conant, Esq.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. S. H. Huntington, President Samuel Elliot, Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., E. A. Elliot, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Rev. John Kennaday, D. D.

New York.—Hon. L. B. Ward,* Richard T. Haines, Esq.*

New Jersey.—Lyndas A. Smith, M. D.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq.,* William Coppinger.*

Life Directors.

John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Executive Committee.

Dr. H. Lindsly, Hon. P. Parker, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred as follows:

Subjects.

Committees.

U. S. Government schemes of Colonization . . .	Emigration
Contributions	Auxiliary Societies.
Expenses in Liberia reduced	Foreign Relations.
New Jersey Settlement—Finley	Do.
Expeditions and Emigrants	Emigration.
Will Cases	Finance.
Legacies	Do.
The United States and support of Africans . . .	Accounts.
Account with the Liberian Government	Do.
Agents	Agencies.
Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	Finance.
Treasurer's account	Accounts.

The following are the Standing Committees, as announced by the President :

<i>Foreign Relations</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Dr. L. A. Smith.
<i>Finance</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Richard T. Haines, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i> , - - - - -	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Marshall Conant, Esq.
<i>Agencies</i> , - - - - -	{ Hon. S. H. Huntington, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, L. L. D.
<i>Accounts</i> , - - - - -	{ Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Dr. James Hall.
<i>Emigration</i> , - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John O. Means, L. B. Ward, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1863.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Nomination of Officers of the Society be now appointed.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., D. Baldwin, Esq., and William V. Pettit, Esq., were appointed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Board took a recess for the meeting of the Society; and after a brief session resumed its session.

On motion of John P. Crozer, Esq., it was

Resolved, That Dr. Robert R. Reed, of Pennsylvania, be invited to sit with the Board as a member.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

JANUARY 21, 1863—[Evening.]

The Board met at 7 o'clock this evening, agreeably to adjournment: the President in the chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Rev. Franklin Butler, as agent for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was read, and on motion referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report of Dr. James Hall, January, 1863, as Agent of the packet Mary Caroline Stevens, was read;

And on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of Dr. James Hall, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts.

A communication was read from the Hon. D. S. Gregory, Jersey City, January 19, expressive of regret at his inability to be present as a delegate from the New York Society.

A series of resolutions in regard to basis of representation, was offered by Dr. L. A. Smith: when,

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the basis of representation be referred to a special committee, to report at the present meeting of the Board.

The Chair appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Dr. James Hall and Rev. Dr. Tracy, the committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That while the American Colonization Society leaves it to each of its supporters to determine for himself the grounds on which he joins the Society, yet that irrespective of all these, and uncommitted to any one of them, it confines itself to the sole object of its official existence, viz: "the Colonization of the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa," and holds itself wholly uncommitted to the expression of any opinion of its Agents at its public meetings or elsewhere, or by any other than its own official proceedings or those speeches and declarations which it sanctions by express resolution.

The following resolution, offered by R. T. Haines, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board express to the Government of Liberia their high appreciation of the services of their Commissioners who lately visited this country, and that this Board regret the necessity of their return to Africa before they had an opportunity to communicate more extensively with the friends of the cause and the colored people of the United States in regard to African Colonization.

Mr. Crozer, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented the following report: which was read, and on motion accepted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies annually contributing, respectfully report:

That nothing of new or special interest connected with the Auxiliary Society effort, seems to claim the attention of the Board.

The agents of the Parent Society report, that they have everywhere been received with interest and kindness, and that gratifying evidence exists, that our cause "is gaining upon the confidence and sympathy of the public mind." "There is a growing willingness to contribute to the object." "That to accomplish all that is desirable and practical, *our* operations must be characterized by wisdom and harmony." A free interchange of views and corresponding action between the Executive Officers of the Parent Society and its tributary auxiliaries, whether State Societies or those of a more local character, cannot fail to promote the common object in which all are engaged.

The year has been one of trial with ours, as with most other benevolent societies. A diminution of receipts has been the result, but not to an embarrassing extent, not greater than was apprehended from the condition of our country, and the fact that the public mind was so forcibly directed to matters of more pressing interest. We believe that under judicious management and well directed effort to keep the single object of our Society, as defined before the American public, by means of State Auxiliary and local Societies, as well as by direct agency, that increased interest will manifest itself from year to year by more enlarged contributions.

JOHN P. CROZER,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the subjoined report, which was on motion accepted, and the resolution attached unanimously adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report, and of the Statement of the Executive Committee, as relates to Emigration, respectfully report: That they have given to the subject confided to them their careful consideration. It is an occasion of much regret to your Committee, as it must be to the friends of the cause in general, that the report and statement present so unfavorable an account of the operations of the Society in this department during the last year. It appears, that notwithstanding the unusual efforts made by the friends of Colonization, both through our own Agents and the Commissioners sent here by the Government of Liberia, to present the inducements held out by that country to the colored race in the United States to emigrate thither, but sixty-five persons were induced to avail themselves of those advantages. Considering the greatly disturbed condition of our country, and the un-

happy circumstances in which the colored population is placed, it was reasonably to be hoped that a far larger number would have eagerly sought so safe and advantageous an asylum as that offered by the Republic of Liberia to those of their kindred and race remaining among us. Whether these results are to be attributed to any deficiency, or want of sympathy, on our part, or whether all has been done that could be done to impress upon the minds of our colored population the advantage to themselves and to their posterity, of removing to the land of their ancestors, it is plain that continued and increased effort on our part to present these inducements and advantages is our first and paramount duty. It is vain to amass funds and found organizations, unless the primary object of the Society, to wit: the Emigration of our people of color, shall be effectually carried out. And the committee would recommend that constant and unwearied efforts should be made by our officers and agents to acquaint our colored population with all the facts bearing on the case, and by courtesy and patient kindness, to endeavor to impress upon them to avail themselves of our benevolent and generous offer, to present to them a gratuitous home in a land where they may be truly free and prosperous.

The Committee, however, while regretting these discouragements, and that the fruits of our labors have not been more obvious and abundant, would not, nevertheless, allow their faith to be shaken in the ultimate success of the great work in which they are engaged. That a great and enlightened nationality—a nationality of civil and religious liberty—is to be established on the continent of Africa, growing out of the labors of the American Colonization Society, they have not a doubt, and their desire is that though these results may not be accomplished in a day, or a generation, that they may still labor on, and a refuge be established for the children of that land as shall become apparent to them that their interest and welfare is to be promoted by their going thither.

But perhaps we should not be surprised that our encouragements have not been greater. Perhaps we should wonder that they have been so great. We should remember that habit and local attachments—especially strong in this emotional race—bind them even to the land of their thralldom, and render their exodus trying and painful. Another people, under somewhat similar circumstances, had similar emotions, and though destined to a great and prosperous nationality, yet lamented in their exodus, the few comforts they had enjoyed in the land of their bondage. We should remember this in our present efforts to ameliorate and elevate the children of Africa among us, and while we appeal to their sense of manhood in inviting them to remove to where they may really enjoy it, we should be patient with their weakness in their willingness to endure a continuance of their state of inferiority. Indeed, after all, this may be necessary to the highest success, for if in our impatience, we should be able to induce them to migrate in a day, we would defeat the great end we have in view in educating, enlightening and elevating them to a high place among the nations of the earth.

The Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Officers and Agents of this Society are requested and enjoined to use their best exertions to present the advantages for emigration to Liberia in the most general and favorable manner to our colored population that the truth will justify, and by kindness and courtesy to conciliate their confidence and friendship towards this Society.

WM. V. PETTIT,
J. O. MEANS,
L. B. WARD.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, read the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions accompanying were adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have taken into consideration such parts of the Report of the Executive Committee, and of the Report of the Managers as were referred to them, and they beg leave to submit the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the Executive Committee, in regard to the Agents and Physicians employed by the Society, is approved by the Board.

2. *Resolved*, That when this Society offered to pay one-half of the expense of making the road to the New Jersey Settlement, it was done under the impression, not to say with the understanding, that one-half of the expense would not exceed the sum given by the New Jersey Society for this purpose. But since the actual cost of constructing the road and of building a receptacle at Finley, very greatly exceeds the sum which had been deemed sufficient for this purpose, this Board respectfully requests the Liberian Government to furnish us with a full statement, according to the proposals of President Benson, in his letter of 4th July, 1861, to the Colonization Society, of the expenses incurred, approved by the Agent of the Society, Mr. Dennis, as soon as these works shall be completed, and the Board will then (to the extent of their ability) do what is right and equitable, and they trust that the whole matter will be settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

J. S. Ropes, Esq., from the Standing Committee on Accounts, submitted a report, which was accepted, and the first resolution adopted. Pending the consideration of the second resolution, it was,

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean,

Resolved, To adjourn, to meet again at the same place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY,
January 22, 1863, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met: President Latrobe in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Board resumed the consideration of the remaining resolutions of the Standing Committee on Accounts, which were amended and approved by the Board, and are as follows:

The Committee on Accounts beg leave to report as follows on the matters submitted to them:

1. They find the Treasurer's accounts correctly kept and carefully vouched and audited, but they strongly recommend the adoption of a more simple and intelligible form for the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the Society.

2. They find that the Society has faithfully performed, so far as lay in its power, its contract with the United States Government for the care of recaptured Africans, and that the only obstacle to a final settlement appears to be the failure of the Liberian Government to furnish the certificates required by the contract.

3. They find that the Society has furnished to the Liberian Government the account of the moneys received and expended by it for and on account of the same, as required by their agreement, and that no further action is required in the matter.

Your committee beg, therefore, to propose for your adoption the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1862, are approved.

2. *Resolved*, That the Government of Liberia be requested to furnish to the Society the certificates necessary to complete the settlement of the Society's contract with the United States Government.

3. *Resolved*, That the statement of accounts rendered to January, 1863, by the financial Secretary to the Government of Liberia, is hereby approved.

4. *Resolved*, That the accounts of James Hall, Esq., with the ship Mary C. Stevens, are hereby approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL BALDWIN,	} Committee	
J. S. ROPES,		on
JAMES HALL,		Accounts.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That in view of the call made by the Liberia Government, for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, and

the refusal of the Executive Committee to accede to their call,—be a Committee to inquire into the grounds of the demand and of the refusal, and to report to this Board at the next annual meeting the result of these inquiries.

Resolved, further, That this committee inform the Liberian Government of their appointment, and also assure that Government that it is the earnest desire of this Board in all their negotiations, not only to act justly towards the Government of Liberia, but at all times to treat their calls for information with the highest courtesy and respect.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, J. P. Crozer, Esq., and Dr. James Hall, were appointed the committee.

The special committee on the Basis of Representation, reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the true construction of the Fifth Article of the Constitution, which declares "that each State Society shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the Treasury of the Society, within the year previous to the Annual Meeting," includes not only all moneys actually remitted by such State Society, but all moneys expended by it under the direction or by the authority of this Society in writing; all moneys received during the year from legacies or otherwise, from residents of the particular State; and that in making up the basis of representation hereafter, the Executive Committee be guided by this construction of the Fifth Article of the Constitution.

Resolved, That all legislation inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, which was duly considered, and accepted.

Mr. Scott, of the Standing Committee on Agencies, read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted.

As the only member of the Committee on Agencies present, I respectfully report :

Rev. F. Butler alone reports as agent of the Society, which report assures us of a growing interest throughout his field in the cause of Colonization and the bettering the condition of the colored people of our country.

The question of employing agents and their compensation can better be decided by the Executive Committee, and I would suggest that the subject be referred to them.

Your committee has great confidence in the beneficial results of the lectures of an efficient agent in the section of the field he represents.

G. W. SCOTT.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report, as amended, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, from the special committee on Nomination of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and adopted, and is as follows:

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D.,

Traveling Secretary.—Rev. John Orcutt.

Executive Committee.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion of J. S. Ropes, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this Board desires to express its grateful acknowledgments to the Government of the United States for its righteous and philanthropic action in recognizing the Republic of Liberia as one of the family of nations; and that we implore the God who hath made all men of one blood to dwell on all the face of the earth, to crown with His blessing this and all other efforts to secure the permanent welfare of the colored race.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the President for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties at this meeting; also to the Secretary for his faithful and indefatigable services on this occasion.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, the Board adjourn.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board then united in prayer, offered by the Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., when the Board adjourned to meet again at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President of the American Colonization Society.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

From the report of the Financial Secretary, the Rev. WM. McLAIN, we learn that during the year the receipts, including the amount from the United States on account of the recaptured Africans, are..... \$129,836 50

Payments made, including those on account of the Africans referred to..... 104,765 14

Balance..... \$25,071 36

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

To the Legislature, at the commencement of their session, December, 1862.

*To the honorable the Senate and the
House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia:*

GENTLEMEN: Nearly nine months absence from the Republic this year, and having returned only a few days previously to the opening of your session, have rendered me almost entirely dependent on my constitutional substitute, for data, on the home affairs of our common country, which I have not had sufficient time to consider, and put in that shape, by amplification, as we have mutually desired. I shall, therefore, make communication to you from time to time during the session, on such matters as I shall deem promotive of the interests of the country.

I have first to invite the attention of the Legislature to the manifold disturbances and outrages committed by the Little Sess Fishermen. The peace and quietude of our leeward coast have been sadly disturbed by them during the past year. They have been accused of not only having made war upon, and killed several of the Niflaw people, without reasonable cause, as was ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury during his visit of investigation to the leeward this year, but have also monopolized all the portering business along the coast, such as the shipping and unshipping of goods, and the usual services performed by Kroomen on board of trading ships. Fishermen connected with other tribes are compelled to forego the benefits which they would derive from such employment, through fear of the treachery, jealousy, and ill will of the Little Sess Fishermen, who are very numerous, and live on nearly every part of our coast as adventurers. I indulge the hope that the Legislature will, during the present session, devise some plan by which the turbulence of this tribe may be restrained, so that order and peace may again be restored along the coast.

On the 19th of April, the Government schooner Quail arrived from the leeward counties, bringing with her the Commissioners appointed under the act passed at your last session, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to select a site in the interior for the seat of Government.

Notwithstanding the dry season was far advanced, they were nevertheless commissioned, and sent on their mission. After an absence of seventeen days, they returned to this city, having in their tour selected two sites in the vicinity of Bees' Mountain, in the rear of the Junk Country, either one of which will, they think, meet the object contemplated.

Intelligence was received on the 17th of April of the return to the

Gallinas, in another vessel, of the captain of the Spanish slave schooner Bueneventura Cubana, which was seized in that river by the Quail, June, 1861, and which was subsequently wrested from her by H. B. M. S. Torch. The object of the return of the Spanish captain to the Gallinas, was to procure the slaves purchased with the cargo brought out in the Bueneventura Cubana. The advice boat, steamer Seth Grosvenor, was immediately dispatched to the Gallinas, with the Secretary of the Treasury in her, with instructions to arrest, seize, and bring to this city for adjudication and trial, all vessels and persons that he might find there engaged in the slave trade. His visit resulted in an interview with Prince Manna, the native Chief of Gallinas, who was warned that he would be severely punished if he permitted the slaver to take off a single slave from the Gallinas. As the steamer passed out of the Gallinas river, a glimpse of the Spanish vessel was descried wide in the offing. I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature that the two voyages of the Spanish captain to our coast for a cargo of slaves, were entirely frustrated through the vigilance of this Government, and that every exertion will be used to prevent the native chiefs living within our jurisdiction from holding out inducements to the slave dealer to approach our coast.

The educational interest has had and will continue to have special attention. The common day schools authorized at the last session to be increased and put into operation in each county, were established as early as the several School Committees could engage teachers and procure books. They number in the aggregate sixteen schools, to be increased by the number to be established in Grand Bassa county. Books are very much needed.

Notwithstanding the long and almost unprecedented dry season this year, occasioning the loss of a large number of early crops of grain, and the resowing of others, succeeded suddenly by a heavy and incessant rainy season, causing great damage to the maturing plantations of various products, especially to those of cotton, scores of acres of which were destroyed; yet the agricultural interest is of an encouraging character, admitting of a fair comparison with that of last year. The sugar cane crops increased on the St. Paul's, and the quantity augmented by that grown in the leeward counties. It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that the people of Liberia are paying more attention than ever to the cultivation of the soil, and to the rich products which so readily find a market in foreign countries.

The Government has, during the year, imported six sugar mills, which have been judiciously distributed among the several counties; and it is the intention to import others for the convenience of our farmers, so soon as it shall be practicable.

The actual revenue of the country is insufficient to meet the demands of Government since so many public enterprises have been put on foot. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will clearly demonstrate this. I invite the special attention of the

Legislature to this subject; and I shall be happy to meet their wishes in any reasonable measures they may adopt for increasing the revenue of the country.

The receipts from all sources, including recaptive African funds, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862, were.....	\$138,016 42
Total amount of disbursements for the same time was.....	138,499 29

I will add in this connection, that it is my firm purpose during the remaining year of my incumbency to employ every effort to liquidate all demands now against, and such as may be incurred up to the close of the fiscal year by Government, in order that my successor may, on his induction, be relieved of unpleasant pecuniary embarrassments. To effect this, retrenchment will be indispensable; and as a consequence, several public enterprises must cease, until that object shall have been secured.

And I have to earnestly request that you will cause your appropriation for the fiscal year to harmonize with this policy.

Under the appropriation made at your last session, with a view to develop the iron resources in the vicinity of Careysburg, advances have been made from the Treasury to Charles Deputie, Esq., of Careysburg, who has succeeded, it is said, in demonstrating that the iron ore near that settlement is of superior quality. Samples of the iron smelted from the ore has been submitted to the Government. No formal report, however, has as yet been received from him to enable the Government to determine upon the propriety of making further advances for that object.

Specimens of ore found on the little Cape Mount river by Mr. J. G. J. Barbour, and by him forwarded to the United States to be tested, were, on examination, said to be a rich quality of coal. See *Liberia Herald*, August 6, 1862.

A revision of some of the judiciary acts is very necessary, in order to define more clearly the jurisdiction of the courts. The Attorney General will readily designate to you those conflicting laws, which, as long as they remain, will keep up a conflict between the superior and inferior courts.

Abraham Hanson, Esq., was received September 2, 1862, and acknowledged as the United States Commercial agent for Monrovia.

By virtue of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Liberia at their last session, granting the President of Liberia leave of absence from the Republic during the year 1862, or longer, should he deem it necessary for the restoration of his health, and vesting him with special authority, during his absence, to enter into any arrangements, and to transact any business he might deem promotive of the interest of Liberia, I embarked from this place on the 11th of March, for Europe via Harper, and arrived in Liverpool on the 11th of April.

Before leaving Liberia, I had determined that I would extend

my visit to the United States within a few weeks after my arrival in England, provided my progress in the dispatch of the more important public business in Europe, and letters I might receive in England from the United States should justify it. The many difficulties, and at times sore humiliations we had long been subject to in the enforcement of our commercial, revenue, and navigation laws, and in our attempts to suppress the nefarious foreign traffic in human flesh and blood with the aborigines within our jurisdiction, rendered the definite and permanent adjustment with H. M. Government of our territorial claims and boundaries, of paramount importance. Consequently, though I received several letters in Europe from the United States, urging me to extend my visit to that country, and I felt as certain then as I do now, that I would have had a cordial reception by numerous friends and acquaintances there, and that becoming courtesy would have been accorded by the officials of that Republic, yet, I could not see that much good would have resulted from my visit in the present unhappy state of affairs there. I therefore felt unwilling to defer the adjustment of the more important business in England, in order to make a visit of doubtful utility to the United States, especially as my business there could be transacted equally as well by correspondence from England.

In less than a fortnight after my arrival in England, I presented in person to H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs, and respectfully pressed the same by argument, a memorandum of the several matters I wished to adjust, and have a clear understanding between the two Governments, before my departure from England.

The first subject was the full recognition of our territorial claims, and fixing the boundaries, especially of that part of our territory lying continuously with territory claimed by H. M. Government. I shall transmit to you on the 8th instant copies of the correspondence, with explanatory remarks on the action I had with H. M. Government on that subject during my absence, by which it will appear that H. M. Government having magnanimously acknowledged the just claims of the Government of Liberia to the territory comprehended between the San Pedro river on the southeast, to the river Shebar on the northwest, with the understanding, however, that the northwest boundary cannot be definitively described and laid down, until a survey of the river Jong, and ascertainment shall have been thereby made, whether its course and extent interiorward are sufficient to give us a northwestern boundary of some sixty miles interiorward, otherwise a line as you will see delineated on the map which accompanied the despatch of July 5th, from the foreign office, is to run due north from its head to complete the sixty miles.

A report of the survey fixing this definite northwestern boundary was expected from the Governor of Sierra Leone, in October; and I had hoped, and signified the same to H. M. Government, that it would have arrived timely to have had it accurately laid down by

H. M. Government on an authentic map, before my embarkation, so that I might be able to bear home with me in that form the evidence of a correct and definite adjustment of our northwestern boundary, which would have rendered extinct the last vestige of a possibility of future misunderstandings between the two Governments growing out of questions of political jurisdiction in that direction. H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs was absent on the continent a few days previously to, and up to the day of my leaving London to embark at Liverpool, having been detained there as I learned by stress of weather. I have directed Consul General Ralston to bring the subject to his lordship's notice as early as possible after his return to London, a report on which I am confidently expecting by the mail to arrive this month.

The second subject introduced in the memorandum was, that H. M. Government assume all responsibility toward the Spanish Government, not only for the destruction of the Spanish slaver *Buenventura Cubana* in 1861, by H. M. S. *Torch*, but also of the original capture made by the Liberian Government schooner *Quail*, since the action of the commander of the *Torch* prevented the prize from being brought to the proper port for formal adjudication.

Third. That such an apology be tendered for the conduct of the Commander of H. M. S. *Torch*, as H. M. Government might think justly due to the Government of Liberia; and that such prize money be tendered to the captors—the officers and crew of the *Quail*—as H. M. Government might regard justly due them.

The fourth subject contained in the memorandum was, notification to H. M. Government, that the Government of Liberia intended the passage of a law that would restrict the operations of all foreign vessels within our jurisdiction to the six ports of entry now, and others that may be hereafter constituted; and that a reasonable time would be allowed before the commencement of its enforcement. In introducing this latter subject, no doubt was intimated by me of our perfect right to make the restriction. The position was reasonably assumed of our perfect right to do so. But as H. M. subjects had for sometime previously to our declaration of independence, traded indiscriminately on the coast, which has continued under regulations ordained by the Government of Liberia since the declaration of independence in 1847, courtesy rendered it not amiss to acquaint H. M. Government of the contemplated restriction. I was particularly induced to adopt this course, in order to obviate in the future, if possible, the sore humiliations inflicted on us at times by H. M. cruisers, when attempting to enforce our navigation, revenue, and commercial laws. These humiliations at any time, and under any circumstances, have been sorely grievous to us, and highly detrimental to our interests; among other evils, causing us to lose prestige with the aborigines residing within our dominions, whom we are endeavoring to bring under the influence of law and order, and to thoroughly identify with us in a common body politic.

By reference to copies of correspondence and statements of interviews I had with H. H. Government during my absence, which I hope to be able to transmit to you on the 8th instant, you will perceive that the several matters embodied in the memorandum have, to a considerable extent, been met in a just and generous spirit by H. M. Government, so that the adjustment of them may be regarded upon the whole as having so far resulted satisfactorily. And it affords me great pleasure to be able to add, that H. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs was pleased to express in person every assurance of the best feelings of H. M. Government, as well as of himself individually, for the welfare and success of Liberia.

Having, after the lapse of a few months in England, become convinced of the improbability of extending my visit to the United States, I addressed a dispatch to that Government in July, proposing the negotiation of a treaty between the two Governments. The subsequent correspondence and action on that subject, resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which was duly signed in London on the 21st of October, by Hon. C. F. Adams, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, (specially authorized,) and myself. As this treaty (and if required explanatory documents of it) will be transmitted in a day or two to the Senate for ratification. I need say no more at present on that subject than I regard the treaty as being very fair and satisfactory. And though the Government of the United States did not favor stipulating *by treaty* on the subject of emigration to Liberia, nor respecting recaptured Africans, but preferred those subjects being left open to future circumstances, and acts of Congress, and contracts that may in future be based upon such acts of Congress, yet I had every assurance given me of the good feelings and best wishes of the Administration, and of their favorable impression toward Liberia in connection with those subjects. Recaptured Africans taken on this coast by American cruisers, will, as usual, be brought to Liberia.

Respecting the destination of the vast majority of colored persons (African descent) in the United States, I feel no uneasiness whatever. I have not a particle of doubt that there will be a great and voluntary emigration of them to Liberia, and Liberia wishes, and will accept none other than those who will come voluntarily. Various circumstances rapidly converging to a point will ere long cause a greater influx of them than perhaps it will be considered prudent to admit within a given time. I feel no less certain now than I felt years ago, that our Anglo-Saxon friends in America have been, are, and will become increasingly dependent on Liberia, as affording the only satisfactory home as yet for those whom they have of late strangely charged with being the cause of the lamentable sanguinary contest now waging in that great country; at least as much so as Liberia is dependent on them for the encouragement of immigration hither.

The truth that Africa for a long time, at least, will prove the only

place to which they can move to find a satisfactory home, will increasingly force itself upon both colored and white, until it shall become irresistible. Liberia can gain nothing by impatience on this subject. The basis of our national and individual progress, respect, and influence having been greatly expanded and deepened by the treaty recently negotiated with the United States Government, let our citizens nerve up, and exert every power of body and mind, that they may with a becoming manly spirit render our country increasingly attractive by their industry and progress in the pursuits of civilized life, and we need entertain no fears that we shall not have sufficient voluntary immigration in the future.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature passed at the last session, providing for the appointment of Commissioners from this Government to present to the colored people of the United States the advantages and claims of Liberia, I appointed as such at an early day as was practicable, J. D. Johnson, Esq., and professors Crummell and Blyden, who have informed me, from time to time, by letter, that they were zealously prosecuting their mission in the United States.

Their absence as yet from home, and not having received their formal reports, I am disappointed in being able to communicate the substance of them to you at the opening of your session. I have no doubt their reports will be supplied timely to enable me to transmit them to you before the close of this month.

I have specially to acknowledge the efficient services of J. D. Johnson, Esq., who was commissioned early this year; and before he entered upon the duties of a Commissioner to the colored people of the United States, to afford all necessary information respecting Liberia to the Government of the United States, preparatory to their recognition of the independence of this Republic, which services no doubt contributed much to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

After ascertaining the improbability of extending my visit to the United States, I commissioned the Hon. J. J. Roberts, in June, who purposed leaving England for America, early in July, vesting him with full authority to amicably adjust all accounts and business matters between the American Colonization Society and this Government, especially those respecting recaptive Africans landed here within the last two-and-a-half years, so that our Commissioner might be able to present on his return a correct and satisfactory statement of items, and of the balance due this Government up to the date of adjustment.

I was very desirous that this should have been done to enable me to place the Secretary of the Treasury in possession of it in a completed form, timely for his annual report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I have transmitted the Commissioner's report, will inform you that the object of the mission has not been secured. * * * * *

The fourth quarter's payment to be made by the United States

Government on account of recaptive Africans is yet delayed in consequence of alleged omissions in the certificates issued in favor of this Government by the United States Agent for liberated Africans. I am informed by the Secretary of State that the necessary measures have been adopted months ago to supply the main omission, and I have no doubt that the matter will be satisfactorily settled in a short time.

Before and after leaving home this year, I indulged the hope that the civil war in the United States would have subsided ere this, which would have afforded me an opportunity—though a subordinate consideration—of procuring very cheaply while abroad all the arms and munitions of war we would likely require for many years. But as this has not been the case, and there is at present no very pressing need of them, I have deferred the procuring of them to a more favorable time.

I have, however, instructed our agent in the United States to purchase conditionally, as you will perceive by the copies of the letter of instructions, and description of the vessel, which I will transmit in a day or two for your approval, a small steamer not exceeding two hundred tons, and with heavier and more complete armament than that of the Quail. I have authorized him in case he shall procure her to make the necessary arrangements and expenditures for sending her out without delay, to arrive, if possible, before the close of April ensuing; for all which I have to ask an adequate appropriation.

While in England I contracted for, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, two light-house lamps and fixtures, for the light-house of this place, and of Harper.

The lamps are to be out in all of this month, and are said to possess every important modern improvement. The Secretary of the Treasury will transmit to you an estimate of their cost and charges, for which I have to ask an adequate appropriation.

Very soon after my arrival in England, and subsequently thereto, I had conferences and correspondence with a gentleman of high character and respectability in London, Mr. Henry Pinkus, who was desirous of organizing an institution, to be styled the London and Liberian Banking and Commercial Institution. The object contemplated by this institution, you will find, to a great extent, set forth in the copies of correspondence I had with, and documents from him, which I will in a few days transmit to you. I recommend that no conclusive nor even definite action be taken on the application for a charter until the arrival of the Hon. J. J. Roberts, to whom, as the contemplated chief manager of the interests of the institution in Liberia, I requested Mr. Pinkus (owing to the pressure of duties upon me at the time) to make all further communication on the subject, so that he might be able to afford the Legislature all necessary information on the subject that may not be contained in the correspondence and documents aforesaid; and which I shall transmit, simply that you may be able to give the

subject as much thought as possible before consummating action thereon. You will find my own views (which have since undergone no change) embodied to some extent in my correspondence with him. And whenever I have hesitated to give a definite expression of approval to any special proposal, it was simply, as you will perceive, because I was unwilling to commit myself on any important point upon which, for want of more time for reflection, my mind was not clear.

Upon the whole, I think very highly of the contemplated institution, and believe that it can be organized and conducted under a charter, in a manner that it will prove safe and highly beneficial to Liberia, and satisfactorily remunerative to the investors.

Considering the ready employment that such a company will proffer to successive companies of emigrants, whose arrival in the future may reasonably be expected in great numbers, the facility and accommodation it will afford to the mercantile and agricultural interests of the country; in a word, the great impetus it will give to every branch of industry, and to the rapid development of the resources of the country, which cannot be done effectively without skill and capital, I cannot regard such an institution, guardedly, yet liberally chartered, otherwise than the great desideratum; and I cannot hesitate to believe, that you will whenever you shall take action on the subject, meet the wishes of the directors in a just, liberal, and enlightened spirit. I shall no doubt have occasion to communicate with you more definitely on this subject.

Upon inquiry, I ascertained that I could have made arrangements in England to have a pier or break-water built out one-eighth or one-sixth of a mile in Montserrado roads, on terms not very pressing. But I was unwilling to, and consequently did not, negotiate such an arrangement, involving so large an expenditure in the absence of legislative opinion on the subject. I am in possession of plans and estimates, which, if desired, I will lay before the Legislature for their consideration.

Liberia's contribution this year to the International Exhibition at London, though humble, yet did not fail in interest.

The enlightened minds and good sense of Her Majesty's Commissioners, as well as of the jurors and the British public, did not expect a display of exquisite genius in the Liberian court. They expected to see raw materials—samples of commodities that could be made highly available to the two countries by commercial interchange. I am happy to be able to say, from general testimony, that they were not disappointed in their expectations, of which I am of opinion you will have no doubt, when the report of our Commissioners shall have been received.

I feel unwilling to close this communication to you, without expressing my gratitude to a gracious Providence for the preservation of my health, and for granting me favor while abroad, and a safe return to my country.

The authorities of the several European countries which I had

the honor and pleasure of visiting, have placed Liberia under many courteous, respectful and friendly obligations, by reason of the attentions and high considerations accorded to the representatives of this Republic during his visits, and for the very unfeigned interest they have manifested for the general success and prosperity of Liberia.

With several of those powers treaties have been negotiated this year, which will be presented to the Senate this session for ratification, and others are being negotiated which may arrive timely to secure ratification also at this session. You will permit me to add, that the respectful attention of the civilized powers of the earth is now attracted towards Liberia with more scrutiny and friendly solicitude than ever before; and that our destiny is now under God to a great extent in our own hands; and that I feel sure that the wisdom, moderation, and self-respect, not only of the several Departments of this Government, but of the loyal citizens of this Republic, will fully demonstrate in future, that the Government and people of Liberia were not unworthy of the respect, confidence, and good will of those great civilized Christian nations.

It only remains for me to assure the Legislature that I will cordially co-operate with them during their session, in every honorable measure that shall tend to demonstrate and secure this cherished object.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Dec. 5, 1862.

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[From the United States Gazette, January [corrected] 14, 1863.]

A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AFRICA.

Light is dawning where night, almost primeval, has reigned. There are decided evidences of encouraging progress in the work of Africa's elevation and evangelization. The slave trade is giving way to legitimate commerce. The merchants of England are now organizing a trading company with a capital of one-and-a-quarter million of dollars; and another project representing two-and-a-half millions is on foot for general banking operations in Western Africa. A line of monthly steamers has proved successful and profitable, bringing Liverpool in "almost as frequent communication with the interior of Africa, as ten or twelve years ago was had with Constantinople." Surely the vast material resources of this region are being developed. At the same time the Gospel is becoming rooted at various points, and is advancing.

AT BATHURST, a recent visitor remarks: "The Wesleyans have a membership of six hundred, including two preaching places on the mainland, where they have classes, but not many communicants. They have four chapels, fourteen local preachers, seventeen prayer-leaders, and nineteen class-leaders. There is preaching at all their chapels each Lord's day, and at the principal one there are two

services every Sabbath. This chapel is built after the European style, and will seat about seven hundred persons." The Episcopal Mission on the Rio Pongas, commenced twelve years ago, has connected with it two clergymen, a daily school of eighty children, and thirty-two communicants. On Sunday three hundred persons attended religious services.

SIERRA LEONE, according to the census taken in 1860, had 11,418 dwellings, with a population of 41,624, of whom 15,782 were liberated Africans, and 22,593 were born in the colony; 3,351 were Pagans, and 1,174 were Mahommedans; 15,180 were Methodists, and 12,954 were Episcopalians; 11,016 children were taught in the schools. The customs receipts have increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and the internal trade is steadily growing, a number of native traders having latterly started in business.

In Liberia the citizens and natives are engaging in commercial transactions with diligence and avidity, and are reaping the benefits of enlarged communication, and in many instances amassing wealth. Its rich soil furnishes every tropical product in abundance, with rice, tobacco, sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. Forests exist which yield palm oil, camwood, and woods for ship and cabinet purposes. It is rich in metals, the iron-ore being so pure as to be directly and readily worked. This Republic is proving not only a refuge for the American people of color, and for those who are rescued from slave ships by our men-of-war, but a nucleus of civilization and school of Christian teaching. The Methodist Episcopal Mission in Liberia, composed exclusively of colored people, was established in 1832, and is now organized into a Conference, with a Bishop, (Burns,) 19 ordained, and 34 local preachers, 1,383 members, 23 Sunday schools, with 151 teachers, and 927 scholars. The general summary of the Episcopal Mission within the same limits is thus given in the last report of the committee:

MISSIONARIES.—Foreign, including Bishop, 4. Colonists, 6; native, 1—total, 7. Assistants—Foreign, 4; colonist, 3; native, 16—total, 23. Candidates for orders—Colonist, 3; native, 1—total, 4. Baptisms—Infant, colonist, 14; native, 36—total, 50. Adult—Colonist, 4; native, 27—total, 31. Confirmations—total, 61. Ordinations—Priests, foreign, 1; Colonist, 1—total, 2. Deacons, foreign, 2; colonist, 1—total, 3. Communicants—Foreign, 8; colonist, 200; native, 149—total, 357. Scholars—Colonist, boarding, 20; native, boarding, 87—total, 107; colonist, day, 215; native, day and evening, 130—total, 345. Marriages—Colonist, 12; native, 9—total, 21. Deaths—Colonist, 18; native, 12—total, 30. Contributions—Church building and repairs, about \$1,000; missionaries, \$355 41; alms, \$53 51—total, \$1,408 92.

Proceeding along the coast, missionaries are zealously operating at many points, among which may be named as occupied by Europeans, Coomassie, Abeokuta, Lagos, and on the Calabar and Niger rivers; and by Americans at Corisco and the Gaboon. Touching the work at the latter named quarter, we are informed by an old laborer: "Foreign influences once hostile are now friendly

to our evangelizing efforts. The French free emigration that was robbing us of many of our people, has ceased. Educational efforts are continued, with some hope of raising up gradually a native agency, and the work of translating the Scriptures into the native languages is progressing, and the translations are being read by many who were taught in our schools in past years. Our preaching services are well attended, and in the absence of what may be termed general or powerful revivals, we have frequently been favored with seasons of special religious interest."

The success which has attended Christian efforts in Western Africa, mostly put forth within the last thirty years, gives encouraging promise of a glorious future. It is strictly within the bounds of truth to assume that along the west coast of this continent there are one hundred and fifty churches, with twenty thousand hopeful converts; two hundred schools are open, with twenty thousand children under instruction; twenty-five dialects have been mastered, into which portions of the Scriptures and religious tracts and books have been translated and printed; and that some knowledge of the Gospel has reached six millions of debased Africans. From the Gambia to the Gaboon, a distance of two thousand miles, there is, perhaps, not a village where a visitor would not be saluted by the natives in the English language.

What is most wanted to extend this elevating process are persons of color as teachers and preachers. Why should there be any lack of supplies, while there are so many competent colored men in the United States who ought to feel an interest in their fatherland? It is the most urgent Missionary field in the world, and the one where alone they can effectively labor. Whites suffer much from disease, while colored men suffer comparatively but little from the climate. Bishop Burns, of the Liberian Methodist Mission, thus speaks from a locality which has so many peculiar attractions for them and their families. "Our field is one of promise. We have the largest church accommodations by far of any denomination in the Republic. The houses are mostly of brick or stone. We gather into them, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the largest congregations. Our educational agencies and influence are proportionably in the lead. Our Sabbath schools swarm with children, Americo-Liberia and native. We ought to be breaking forth on every side; and if we had the men and women we need in sufficient number for the most important points, we should have nothing to arrest our progress."

A felicitous combination of circumstances is preparing Africa for her political, moral, and Christian regeneration. Important features in her present condition are the settlements dotted along the western seaboard. How much these have already accomplished may be seen in the instance of Liberia. Forty years ago the slave hunters roamed its territory without hindrance; it is now an independent Republic, acknowledged by and in treaty relationship with the most powerful nations.

[From the (Philadelphia) North American, February 12, 1863.]

LIBERIA COLLEGE AT MONROVIA.

Lord Macaulay jocosely predicted, forty years ago, that in 2824 there will exist at Timbuctoo an illustrious University. Like other English predictions, American enterprise and philanthropy are giving it realization almost in the same generation in which it was uttered. The first college in West Africa is founded, and in operation at Monrovia, Republic of Liberia.

The main college building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, erected under the superintendence of Ex-President Roberts, the whole costing twenty thousand dollars. The Legislature of the Republic has granted twenty acres on which the college stands, and as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties of Liberia.

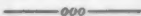
A faculty of competent Liberians has been inaugurated, except a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. This appointment has been delayed only to find a suitable person and means of paying his salary. A black man, of twelve years experience, at the head of a prominent educational institution in Pennsylvania, a graduate of a New England college, and admirably qualified for the position, is willing to make Liberia his permanent home, and to promote the interests of education in that country. But after spending so large a part of the funds in erecting suitable buildings, and pledging the remainder so deeply for the payment of salaries and other expenses, it is considered improper to undertake the support of another professor, without first securing additional resources. The income of an endowment of fifteen thousand dollars would pay a professor's salary and some unavoidable small incidental expenses; while the yield of twenty-five thousand dollars would not only meet these, but purchase books, apparatus, and other facilities for instruction in that department.

As Pennsylvania is ready to furnish the professor, it would be a happy circumstance if she should contribute the means to endow a professorship. If the latter cannot be done in a short time, perhaps the friends of the college in this State would secure the payment of the professor's salary annually, for five years. In that case it might be deemed prudent to appoint him, confident by that time the college will be so established, and have such a hold on public interest that there will be no more difficulty about funds. As the salaries are fixed at eight hundred dollars a year, four thousand dollars would just answer the purpose, and no more.

A liberal offer has already been made towards the endowment or to meet the salary for five years. If the latter plan, a gentleman of this city, well known for his unostentatious deeds of philanthropy, volunteers to be one of four, each to contribute one thousand dollars to effect this object. We hope this valuable aid will be speedily rendered, and the college of Liberia be enabled to

prove of incalculable blessings to a benighted continent, and the fountain for science, literature, and art, and the highest interests of the African race.

It is proper to state that the college is managed by Boards of Trustees, in Boston and Monrovia, is incorporated in this country and in Liberia, and is not influenced by sectional or denominational bias. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society are ready to receive, invest, and set apart such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for the college, or for the purposes of education in Liberia.



COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

Among the recent projects to colonize the colored people of the United States, the following are worthy of special notice: [Some of these schemes have, we learn, already failed.]—*Ed.*

First. An earnest, formal appeal comes from the Haytien Government, presenting great apparent inducements for them to emigrate to Hayti. A general agent is employed to obtain the desired emigrants, whose compensation is some \$20 per capita. A large company are at length induced to go; many of whom die soon after their arrival. Of those who survive, some return to the United States, and others, it is said, are imprisoned for refusing to perform the labor required of them for the wages offered.

Second. A certain party claiming to have a large interest in land in Chiriqui, Central America, represents that country as a suitable place to colonize negroes. To effect the proposed settlement, the aid of our Government is solicited for the transportation of emigrants, and for their subsistence and comfort for a given time in their new home; also, \$50,000 for mining purposes, to be refunded in coal, which, it was said, could be obtained there in great quantities. The sum of \$25,000 was paid from our National Treasury in the prosecution of this scheme, but a remonstrance against the establishment of such a colony from the authorities of New Granada, stopped all further operations in that direction. It stated on good authority that all the claim the party in question had in Chiriqui, was the "right of way" for a railroad, and that there is no coal there worth mining.

Third. A man of enterprise leases of the Haytien Government for twenty years the island of A'Vache—a neighboring island, which is said to cover an area of about a hundred square miles. This island, though uninhabited, is supposed to contain very valuable timber, and a fertile soil, adapted to all tropical productions. The leaser, of course, wants "field hands" to cultivate it, and he comes to the United States after negroes, and seeks Governmental aid in the prosecution of his object, and is hopeful of getting

\$200,000 from the Treasury, but finally fails. Whether he will succeed in his Colonization project, remains to be seen.

Finally. A United States Consul at Hayti has leased about 500 acres of land on the island for seven years, for the purpose of raising cotton and sugar for market. He, of course, wants laborers, and he is now in Washington after negroes to colonize the land in his possession. He only asks the Government to pay their transportation, and support them for six months or so after their arrival.

Such are some of the Colonization schemes which have of late agitated the public mind. When compared with the benevolent scheme of African Colonization, they must appear in the judgment of an intelligent community as selfish and oppressive.

It was decided more than forty years ago, after due deliberation and able discussion on the subject, that Africa was the only country that promised a real and permanent benefit to the free blacks of America. The committee to whom the subject was referred, say in their report:

"No other, adapted to the colony in contemplation, presented itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native land of negroes; and probably that is the only country on the globe to which it would be practicable to transfer our free people of color with safety and advantage to themselves and the civilized world. It is the country which, in the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of mankind. And while it presents the fittest asylum for the free people of color, it opens a wide field for their improvement in civilization, morals and religion, which the humane and enlightened memorialists have conceived it possible, in process of time, to spread over that great continent."

These words of wisdom and forecast are abundantly verified by the events of history during the existence and operations of the American Colonization Society, in whose behalf they were uttered. How, then, can the true friend of the black man do less, what can he do more for the welfare of the race than help to sustain this beneficent institution?

JOHN ORCUTT,

Trav'g Secretary American Colonization Society.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE AGAIN ATTACKED IN AFRICA.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Roderick Murchison read a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated on the river Rovuma, October 10, 1862. The Doctor has been engaged in another encounter with the natives, who seem to regard him as a fair object of attack, and pay the least possible attention to his Missionary character. He writes that, while ascending the Rovuma, a number of native river pilots followed his party until it had entered a narrow passage under a high bank, when a volley of arrows were fired. He adds:

"We stopped and expostulated with them for a long time; then got them to one of the boats, and explained to them how easily we could drive them off with our rifles and revolvers, but we wished to be friends, and gave about thirty yards of calico in presents, in proof of friendship. At this time we were within forty yards of a lot of them, armed with muskets and bows, on the high bank. On parting, as we thought, on friendly terms, and moving on, we received a volley of musket balls and arrows, four bullet holes being made in my sail, and finding that we, instead of running away, returned the fire, they took to their heels, and left the conviction that these are the border ruffians who, at various points, present obstacles to African exploration—men-stealers, in fact, who care no more for human life than that respectable party in London, who stuffed the pioneer's life buoys with old straw instead of cork.

"It was sore against the grain to pay away that calico; it was submitting to be robbed for the sake of peace. It cannot be called 'black mail,' for that implies the rendering of important services by Arabs, nor is it custom dues. It is robbery perpetrated by any one who has a traveler or a trader in his power, and when tamely submitted to, increases in amount till wood, water, grass, and every conceivable subject of offence is made an occasion for a fine. On our return we passed quietly through them all, and probably the next English boat will be respected."

Of this part of the country, the Doctor says:

"We were on a part of the slave route from the Lake Nyassa to Quiloa, (Kilwa) about thirty miles below the station of Ndonde, where that route crosses Rovuma, and a little further from the confluence of the Liende, which, arising from the hills on the east of the Lake Nyassa, flows into Rovuma. It is said to be very large, with reeds and aquatic plants growing in it, but at this time only ankle deep. It contains no rocks till near its sources on the mountains, and between it and the lake, the distance is reported to require between two and three days. At the cataracts where we turned there is no rock on the shore, as on the Zambesi, at Kebrasa, and Murchison's Cataracts.

"The land is perfectly smooth, as far as we could see; the country presented the same flat appearance, with only a few detached hills. The Tette is met with all along the Rovuma, and the people have no cattle in consequence. They produce large quantities of oil-yielding seeds, as the susame or gerzelin, and have hives placed on the trees every few miles. We never saw ebony of equal size to what we met on this river; and as to its navigability, as the mark at which water stands for many months, is three feet above what it is now, and it is now said to be a cubic lower than usual. I have no doubt that a vessel drawing, when loaded, about eighteen inches, would run with ease during many months of the year. Should English trade be established on the lake Nyassaf, Englishmen will make this their outlet rather than pay dues to the Portuguese."

Another Trading Company.

Perhaps there is no region of the world possessing more natural resources and commercial capabilities than Western Africa, and no people are striving with such energy and success to secure this wealth as those of Great Britain. The African mail steamer *Atheniam* is reported at Liverpool with "1,928 ounces gold, 5,256 dollars, and 3,151 francs." The exports from Monrovia for the four months ending July 31, were 193,000 gallons of palm oil, 82 tons of camwood, 430 pounds of ivory, 1,240 bushels of palm kernels, and 2,773 pounds of malagatta pepper. The quantity of cotton exported from West Africa for Liverpool, is as 519 against 372 bales this time last year; and the price has arisen in the ratio of from fourteen to twenty-five, or nearly fifty per cent. in the former case, and fully eighty per cent. in the latter.

"THE WEST AFRICA COMPANY" is the name of a joint stock concern in course of organization in England, with a capital of one and a quarter millions of dollars, divided in twenty-five thousand shares of fifty dollars each. The object avowed is "to establish trading stations, factories, and depots on the coast of Western Africa, and means of organized agencies, to bring down and collect for shipment at such stations the valuable products of the interior; to import goods, and to introduce machinery for cleaning and pressing cotton, and for other purposes; and generally to enter into commercial relations with the native traders, by means of barter, traffic, or otherwise; and thereby to open up, in exchange for British manufactures, a practically illimitable market for cotton and other products, and to secure their transmission to the ports of the United Kingdom."

When it is considered that the bulk of African trade is carried on by means of barter of manufactured goods for raw materials, it is hardly possible that a good dividend on the money employed can fail to result, while it will benefit the manufacturing interests of England, and develop the resources of Western Africa.

The commercial requirements of the United States would find there a grand theatre, and operations could be carried on on peculiarly favorable circumstances, owing to the fact, that competent acclimated persons in Liberia are ready to act in behalf of merchants or associated capital. Our Government has just entered into treaty stipulations with the authorities of this prosperous Republic, which we hope will further stimulate our people to intercourse with that and the surrounding region.—*Col. Herald.*

Hope for Africa.

There are evidences of material and moral progress in Africa. The slave trade is giving way to legitimate commerce. The merchants of England are now organizing a trading company, with a capital of one-and-a-quarter million of dollars; and another project representing two-and-a-half millions is on foot for general banking operations in Western Africa. A line of monthly steamers on the coast has proved successful and profitable.

Sierra Leone, in 1860, had a population of 41,624, of whom 15,782 were liberated Africans.

In Liberia, the citizens and natives are engaging in commercial transactions with diligence, and are reaping the benefits of enlarged communication. This Republic is proving not only a refuge for the American people of color, and for those who are rescued from slave ships by our men-of-war, but a nucleus of civilization and school of Christian teaching.

Proceeding along the coast, Missionaries are zealously operating at many points, among which may be named as occupied by Europeans, Coonassie, Abeokuta, Lagos, and on the Calabar and Niger rivers; and by Americans at Corisco and Gaboon.

It is within the bounds of truth to assume that along the west coast of the continent there are one hundred and fifty churches.

A felicitous combination of circumstances is preparing Africa for her political, moral, and Christian regeneration.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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CORISCO ISLAND—A GREEN SPOT IN THE SEA.

This small island off the African coast, near the equator, a few miles from the main-land, has about 1,200 copper-faced negroes, and a Mission Station of three Missionaries, under the patronage of the Old School Presbyterian Board. These earnest men (says the Independent) preach to the people every Sabbath day. Thirty-seven natives are enrolled as church members. The Sunday schools collect together 160 children, and a school for the week embraces 80 pupils, in which English is taught, and the English Bible a text-book.

We have seen some letters written by these young islanders, in which, from the handwriting, from the good spelling, and from the felicitous style, one would suppose that the authors were graduates from a Yankee high-school. The chief object of this school is to raise up a native ministry not for the island alone, but for the wide coasts of the continent near at hand.

Mr. de Heer, a Hollander by birth, but an American by long residence and labor in this country, went to Corisco about seven years ago; and that little green spot, ever since, has been growing greener under his hand. He and his co-workers, encountering the obstacle of an unwritten language, immediately set themselves, with pen and ink, to the brave task of rescuing it from the lips of its musical speakers, in order that the Bible might be translated even for so little handful of God's needy children. A considerable portion of this translation having already been made, Mr. de Heer has brought the manuscript to this country to be printed, together with some little books of primary instruction, and expects, as soon as these are issued from the press, to return to his people. *The isles shall wait for Thy law*, said the prophet. So waits now the Isle of Corisco. May fair winds speed the ship that shall bear thither the glad tidings of great joy!

THE LATE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

We published the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society in our last number. In this, we gave copious extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Directors. General harmony prevailed in the councils and action of the Directors, and ardent desires and fixed purposes were expressed of advancing the great and philanthropic design of the Society. The spirit evinced at this meeting, if diffused through the public mind of the country, would cause a jubilee in two great quarters of the world.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON.

We invite the friends of Liberia to a careful perusal of the message of President Benson. The great and most urgent want of that Republic is for an industrious emigrant population, which in numbers, the United States can now provide if our free people of color are true to themselves and their race.

The Home and Foreign Record contains an account of a short visit made by Rev. L. Mackey, of the Corisco Mission, and Mr. Mann, an English Botanist on the Mainland, to visit the Pangwe's, but obstructions were thrown in their way, and attempts made to embarrass their return. The natives are much occupied, in many places, in collecting India rubber. The river Mumuni which they begun to ascend, though wide at the mouth, does not go interior more than eighty or ninety miles from the sea. Mr. Mackey believes, however, that the way will be gradually opened in the Providence of God, as fast, if not much faster than we can train men to go forward in it. In this, patient and persevering labor and prayer is necessary.

We are in receipt of letters from Bishop Payne and the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, to 15th December. These came to hand since the foregoing pages were made up.

The Bishop was at Cape Palmas, attending the usual semi-annual examination. He says: "I am thankful to report all at present in good African health, and quietly engaged in our work."

Mr. and Mrs. Auer were also at the Cape. The former had quite recovered from his recent illness.—*Spirit of Missions*.

A report made to the Liberian Government on the subject of the progress of education among the people, states that of all the adults there cannot be found three out of ten who cannot read, and out of every fifteen, five who cannot write to some extent, as well as read; while amongst the youthful population out of every ten, two cannot be found who are not able to read and to write.

DEATH OF THE REV. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.

This great divine died recently at the house of his son, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 87, and his funeral discourse was preached to an immense audience, by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, (Conn.) A discriminating view was presented by the preacher of his history, and of his powerful influence during his long distinguished and eventful life. He was a man of great genius and eloquence, an active advocate of all benevolent institutions, an early friend to Africa, and all her children. The following is the conclusion of Dr. Beecher's address, delivered at a Colonization meeting in Cincinnati, in 1834:

In this view of the subject, who would take, willingly, the responsibility of opposing the Colonization of Africa; and what friend of Africa will falter or desert her cause? Who that has ever given will not give more than ever; and who that has plead her cause, will not plead with renewed importunity? We oppose not the emancipation or elevation of the colored race. We desire it sooner than it can come, we fear, by the means relied on by many. We have only to say to our brethren, hinder us not. Commend your cause to public confidence in your own way, and we will do the same with ours, and let the people judge; but let there be no controversy between us. But if, after all, the abandonment of Colonization is demanded, as the only condition of peace, then we have made our election. If it be possible, as much as in us lieth, we will live peaceably, but we cannot abandon the one hundred millions of Africa. The bones of Mills would send groans from the bosom of the deep—his spirit sigh from Heaven, deeper darkness settle down upon ill-fated Africa. The fires of war would rage on, and her captive bands drag their chains from the interior to the shore, to wail and die amid the horrors of the middle passage, or to drag out a miserable life amid stripes, servitude and blood. If I forget thee, O Africa, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not plead thy cause, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

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MR. JOHN ANDERSON

Sailed for the Republic of Liberia, in the *Armenia*, Royal African mail steamer, on the 26th of December. Anderson was accompanied as far as Liverpool by his late preceptor, Mr. John Pool, of the British Training Institution, Corby, near Thrapston, Northamptonshire; and amongst his fellow-passengers was the Rev. Alexander Crummell, M. A., the distinguished scholar, who fills the office of Professor in the College of Liberia. Mr. William Tweedie will shortly publish the "Story of the Life of John Anderson," which will contain full particulars as to his career. On the evening previous to his departure, he was entertained at a farewell *soirée*, held at Shirley's Temperance Hotel. The company assembled on the occasion, consisted chiefly of members of the committee, who assumed the responsibility of his education during the period of his residence in this country. Resolutions were passed expressing the earnest desire of the meeting for the prosperity of John Anderson, and wishing success to the Republic of Liberia; also thanking Mr. Twelvetees, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Gerard Ralston, the consul general for Liberia, and others, for the trouble they have taken on Anderson's behalf.—*London paper.*

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1863.

MAINE.			
Legacy of Rev. John W. Ellingwood, late of Bath, received from Ammi R. Mitchell, his executor.....	\$713 98		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$23:)			
<i>Chester</i> —Rev. H. O. Howland, Miss Emily Hazleton and Miss Ada Hazleton, each \$1.....	3 00		
Miscellaneous	20 00		
	23 00		
VERMONT.			
<i>Burlington</i> —Legacy of late Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Burlington, received from George W. Scott, Treasurer of Vermont Col. Society.....	300 00		
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$1.55:)			
<i>Chelsea</i> —Mrs. J. Carlton, \$1, A. R. Hood, 55 cts.	1 55		
	301 55		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
The following legacies received through Rev. Jos Tracy, D. D., of Boston, viz: Legacy of Nathaniel Stoors, late of Boston, Massachusetts	3,750 00		
Less costs and expenses incurred.....	687 39		
	3,062 61		
Cash legacy of Maria B. Carlton	100 00		
	3,162 61		
OHIO.			
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$89:)			
C. A. Nowland and Mrs. Campbell, \$1 each. Cash, \$1. Elihu Martindale, Guy Smith, and Martha Smith, \$5 each. Hugh Brooks and H. Munson, \$5 each. Widow Campbell and C. A. Nowland, \$1 each. Dexter Daymon, \$3. Isabella Nicholson, Amose Spencer, Ransel Underwood, Wm. G. Masters,			
H. and Betsy Norton, \$5 each. G. C. Huntington, Sarah W. Clark, and Rev. Isaiah Fish, \$10 each. Mrs. L. S. Miller, \$1.....		89 00	
DELAWARE.			
<i>Wilmington</i> —From our old unknown friend "Del." his annual contribution...		50 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$71:)			
<i>Washington</i> —Geo. Lowry, \$10. Gen. Casey, Admiral Foote, Major Fry, Professor Henry, Arthur J. Stansbury, Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. S. A. Reeves, \$5 each. Mrs. Susan Ireland, \$3. J. C. G. Kennedy, J. A. Deeble, \$2 50 each. Professor Hubbard, L. Coyle, C. W. Forrest, J. R. Barr, Dr. H. Hatch, Mrs. L. E. Chittenden, Edward C. Carrington, \$2 each. J. Vansantvoord, C. M. Parks, Mrs. A. J. Haasler, Mrs. H. De Selding, \$1 each.....		71 00	
Miscellaneous		230 40	
		301 40	
FOR REPOSITORY.			
MAINE — <i>Bangor</i> —Dr. Thos. U. Coe.....		2 00	
CONNECTICUT — <i>Hamden</i> —R. C. W. Everest, for 1863,		1 00	
MARYLAND — <i>Baltimore</i> —Wm. Crane, Wilson Bohannan, and Rev. Noah Davis, for 1863, each \$1...		3 00	
OHIO — <i>Chagrin Falls</i> —Wm. Luse, for 1863.....		1 00	
INDIANA — <i>Aurora</i> —Rev. A. W. Freeman, for 1862 and 1863, \$2. <i>Waveland</i> —Rev. W. Y. Allen, for '63, \$1		3 00	
Total Repository.....		10 00	
Donations		234 55	
Legacies		4,176 59	
Miscellaneous.....		230 40	
		\$4,651 54	

